The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,744. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Second insertion	,,	0 4
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Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FLETCHER—DUDGEON.—At Christ's Church, Byculla, on the 18th instant, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson; Mr. Duncan Fletcher, of Bombay, to Thomina Buchanan, youngest daughter of Thomas Dudgeon, Esq., Artist, Glasgow.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1864

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODRICH, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, (160 H. P.,) will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer, Ship BENTINCK, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 28th instant with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Mussendom Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning the same route in twelve days' time, leaving Cochin on 8th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MORLAND, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananoore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ. at 6 P. M.
Thursd	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	22nd March	TELEGRAPH. at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th	TELEGRAPH. at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	MAHARAJ. at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	22nd March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH. at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH. at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ. at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Ceres*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed without further notice at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Ceres*.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANDHIAROO BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHUKEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to his widow RAIDINBAEE. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 18th day of March 1864. KHUNDEROW MOROJEE,

Applicant's Proctor.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. P. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS. RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનર્સ્ હોલ્ડિંગ આશોશિએશન લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 31st March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Cawnpore.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 7 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 6th April, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the follow Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 29th February 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part L. of the Legislature Act No. XIX. of 1857:

"That the capital of the Company be increased from six and a half lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees to thirteen lacs (13,00,000) Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 15th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

ફાર્ટ પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow dividends of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Books will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the same be granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલી પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS CLOUGH, late of the City of Bombay but now of No. 20, Gresham House in the City of London, and HENRY THOMAS BINKS, of the said City of Bombay, as Merchants under the style or firm of BROWN, CLOUGH & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the thirty-first day of July last. All debts due to or from the late firm in Bombay, will be received or paid by the said HENRY THOMAS BINKS, and all debts due to or from the late firm in England, will be received or paid by the said FRANCIS CLOUGH.—Dated this 19th day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.

FRANCIS CLOUGH.
H. T. BINKS.

Witnesses to the signature of Francis Clough.

Wm. Duncan. } 152 Gresham House, London,
Alfred Pennell. } Clerks to Francis Clough.

Witnesses to the signature of H. T. Binks, of Bombay.

W. L. Hudson.
W. A. Hurst.

With reference to the foregoing notice, the undersigned HENRY THOMAS BINKS being about to leave Bombay by the Mail of the 29th instant, requests that all claims against the firm may be made to him on or before the 24th inst.

Bombay, 14th March 1864. H. T. BINKS.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Association will be closed for business on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant on account of the Holee and Parsee Holidays.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works separately:—

1. Spreading 50,000 tons more or less of broken stone over the public roads in the Town of Bombay and Colaba during the Monsoon Repairs of 1864.
2. Supplying and spreading 10,000 cartloads more or less of sandstone over Ditto Ditto.
3. Supplying Pairs of Bullocks for Rollers to consolidate Metal spread over Ditto Ditto.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 two per cent. in cash of the total amount of the Tender to accompany each Tender which Deposit will be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.			
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in			
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.			
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.			
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.			

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Glodstaen, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.		
,, ,, ,,	Pints	,, 14 ,, ,,	
Fine old Cognac	,, 24 ,, ,,		
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,, ,,		
Sauterne	,, 25 ,, ,,		

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Mosselle, do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Claret, do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		1	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy, do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON and Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz. Rs.		40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	32
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED WINE, CLARET, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
Do. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	30
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES DEATH, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			40
Do. ,,	a Crown		30
Do. ,,	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			42
Moselle, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			36
Do. Fine	Brand a Crown		30
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			36
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			30
Do. Do.	Green Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Green Seal			29
Do. Red Seal			33
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			33
Claret Light Capsule,			15
Do. Yellow Seal			28
Do. Red Do.	Pints		17
Do. Do. Do.	Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			34
Do. Brand a Crown			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, SHERIES.

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	do. Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 15
Do.	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 45
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do.	Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Do. Cunliffs	,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,, 41
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	A. De Paul's Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	{ Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }	,,	,, 39
HOCK	Pints	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	,,
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		,,	,, 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		,,	,, 21
ORANGE BITTERS, in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	,,	,, 18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints	,,	,, 14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints	,,	,, 21
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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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Bombay, 10th February 1864.

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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SEDGWICK was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864.

NOTICE.—This Bank will, after the Holidays, close at 3 P. M. instead of 3 P. M. as advertised.
For the Central Bank of Western India.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will be kept open on SATURDAY the 26th instant, till 3½ o'clock P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—It is requested that those persons who have not yet signed the Articles of Association of the Company do call at the Company's Office for that purpose without further delay.
LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a letter containing shares of the following notes of the Bank of Bombay, Nos. 4,601 dated 12th August 1861, 38,505 dated 10th August 1861, and 38,507 dated 10th August 1861, the former for Rs. 500, and the two latter for Rs. 100 each, has not reached its destination, and the public are cautioned that such half notes are valueless, the necessary information of their loss by the rightful owner having been given to the Secretary to the Bank.
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Colabawallah.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.
2. The price of wood is as follows:—
1. Bombay candy cut and split..... Rs. 6 4 0
1. Do. uncut and unsplit 5 10 0
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4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.
5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.
6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.
7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted.
W. WILLIAMS.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
18th March, 1864.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants' Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Shannon*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

To those ill-conditioned grumblers who are in the habit of constantly indulging their piteous cuckoo cry upon the shortcomings and the iniquities of native household servants, the letters that have of late been appearing in the English *Times*, upon the question of servant-galism, must be somewhat consoling. Householders here, especially if of impetuous or irritable temperaments do not as to their domestic retainers certainly rest upon beds of roses. Many minor crosses have to be endured, by those who have a wholesome regard for truth, industry, cleanliness and punctuality: still it must be confessed that if the experiences of "Truth" are true to facts (and we have very cogent reasons to think they are), her revelations of the secrets of an English menage must needs make us Bombayites, like the two criminals standing on the scaffold waiting the office of the Sheriff, and watching a mad bull careering playfully among the crowd below, very glad that "we are up here." It is not to be denied, that to those whose purses are long, or whose credit has not expired, unexceptionable Jeameses with scientifically carved calves, cooks who do not get drunk till their culinary duties are disposed of, and then not more than seven nights out of the week, whose pastry is just eatable, and who can occasionally boil a potato, and ladies' maids of dapper mien, neat handed Phillises enough with a keen eye to flirtation and cast off wearing apparel, are accessible in England to the tune of some £60 or so a year with perquisites. But memory almost refuses its task when asked to recall the ordinary domestic of every day life, that death's head in every household, that ghostly skeleton in every cupboard. To us *recur* reminiscences of handmaidens in every stage of personal dirt, dashing about in unwieldy crinolines, hideous of visage, oblique of eye, heavy of foot, vague in idea, scornful of their calling, destructive in their habits, worse in their tempers, handing plates and dishes with savage malignity, or scrubbing grates and fire irons in tempestuous despair. But the chief horror of our minds is in the dyspeptic remembrance of the good plain cook, that odious woman of perquisites, that incarnation of indigestion at £16 a year and beer money. The watery cabbage, the half roasted joint, the abominable soup, the limp fish, and other the frequent and repulsive results of that female's temper or intoxication, have ever caused us to wonder that she has not long ago been discarded from every household in London, by a general rush, after the fashion of our more sensible neighbours, to restaurants and tables d'hôtes. As a general rule, no doubt, people are better served in their household here than at home. The butler and the cook regard their avocations as the business of their lives, and not like John Thomas and Susan as a mere stepping stone to small savings, marriage, and the proprietorship of a pot-house—the result is that each knows his business passably well and takes an interest to fulfil it at least creditably. That is, we believe, universally accepted as true, that to children the native servant is almost invariably kind, gentle, and attentive. And we ourselves hold a theory, rightly and wrongly, that, when treated kindly and justly, that much abused class is capable of entertaining as close and generous an attachment to a master as the most faithful Irish retainer or Scotch clansman: and we know an instance where an English gentleman seized with cholera in the jungle was attended and watched night and day by two high-caste Marathi brothers, the only people who had not fled from the scourge which was desolating the province, with almost the care, gentleness, and solicitude of a mother. One poor fellow was siezed with the cholera and died; but the other continued to nurse his employer, doing every office about his person which was repugnant to his prejudices and caste, till his recovery.

Upon the whole we are convinced that the native servants are a much abused race: and we wish that those ladies and gentleman who are in the habit of venting their splenetic reproaches upon their unfotunate ayahs and cooks could experience for a year or two the benefits of English house-keeping on say £350 a year.

EVERY man has a right to expect that the government under whose rule he resides will give as much security for the protection of his life as they do for the safety of his private property.

For the care of our private property and for the safety of our lives in Bombay, so far as the assassin is concerned, our Government has given us ample security in a very efficient police force under the supervision of an extraordinarily energetic and zealous Superintendent; but we must say, that we feel very uneasy about ourselves with regard to the facility which is offered for the practice of the refined art of secret poisoning: there is no place we feel convinced throughout the world more suitable for the display of this cowardly but interesting science. Every week there are published under authority what are termed mortuary returns, professing to give the public the number and causes of deaths which took place in the preceding week. With regard to the number we have no doubt they are pretty accurate; but from the system which is adopted for procuring the information as to the causes of deaths it is utterly impossible that they should be correct with regard to the causes. The returns are supposed to state facts, that a certain number of persons died of diseases affecting various parts of the body, these complaints being grouped together according to the particular system which they attack; but how this can be ascertained under the present mode of enquiry is to us a puzzle. Let any one be unfortunately compelled to visit a burial-ground during an interment, and he will notice after the ceremony a peon rushing frantically about asking everybody and anybody to fill up a form or give him some information as to the cause of the death of the deceased: the result is that the return is generally made by some private friend who puts down, from hearsay probably, a symptom instead of the disease itself. The burning ground for the Hindoo, the cemetery for the Mussulman, and the flats for the sweepers and out-castes, must through the police give still further interesting and valuable information, for we never knew a native, except amongst the most highly educated, or in other very exceptional instances, mention any other diseases but small-pox, cholera, and fever, the first being very evident, the second very doubtful, and the third in many instances merely a symptom of something else. How common it is for one to hear on rising in the morning that one of our servants or a child in the compound is dead after an illness of only a few hours, and the answer one generally gets to one's enquiry as to the cause of death is—"fever." Does this go to make up the list of fevers so very large in our weekly mortuary returns? It cannot go down under the head of "other diseases"; for in the summary of chief diseases no mention is made of deaths from unknown causes, but *all* are named under particular headings. It may be argued that it is very difficult in a case like this to find out correctly the cause of death without a thorough investigation including a post mortem examination, and that almost every person who died without medical assistance would have to be opened, which would bring the Government into collision with the natives, and require them to keep a large staff of officials to do the work, involving a fearful trouble and expense. Just so; but a very great deal could be done by a very little reform and at a very trifling expenditure comparatively, until the natives are sufficiently enlightened to see the necessity of at all times making known the cause of death as nearly as possible if only for their own safety.

The proposition to take a census of Bombay was so nobly met by the most influential men of the different classes of natives when it was made known to them that the object was to improve the sanitary state of the island, that there can be no doubt that if their co-operation was again sought in so important a matter as the proper registration of deaths it would be freely given; and, although there would be a great deal of difficulty to convince the ignorant classes of the benefit which would accrue, yet, if only a slight step in the right direction was made, the gain in the public safety would be immense and would amply repay the community for the trouble taken.

One of the first steps the Government must take towards remedying the existing state of things is a revision of the Coroner's Court as it at present stands. We believe that instances have occurred where an accident has taken place resulting in death, and that the Coroner has not been made aware of the fact until after the body has been disposed of, and then only casually. An officer like the Coroner in a place like Bombay should be better paid than he is: how can the Government expect men paid so inadequately as this officer is to put their whole heart and soul into the duties required of them? To assist this gentleman in his duties there exists a peculiar piece of conservatism called a Coroner's surgeon: here a scientific man is held in reserve to give his opinion in cases of death from doubtful causes at the large remuneration of Rs. 60 per month. If the authorities think that this gentleman will do more than he can possibly help, they are certainly mistaken. How are these matters managed in England? In the first place no interment can take place unless a certificate is produced from the registrar of deaths of the district in which the deceased died: the registrar does not give that certificate until he gets one from a qualified medical man or the Coroner. If a person dies suddenly and a medical man refuses to give a certificate, the registrar is applied to. It is his duty to send a proper officer, generally the beadle of the parish who is a constable, to enquire as far as he can into the circumstances of the case, and a report is forwarded to the Coroner, who either immediately orders an inquest, or, if he thinks there is no occasion for further investigation, gives a certificate himself and there ends the matter. If he orders his Court to assemble, the nearest medical man in the district is summoned and is ordered to make a post mortem examination and give his evidence before the jury. Under these circumstances, probably, many unnecessary inquests are held; but how much better to hold a dozen inquiries without primary sufficient cause, than to let one person escape who may have committed a murder and who probably would have been discovered if the Coroner's Court had been held! It certainly might not be very easy to carry these views out in all parts of India; but in a growing place like Bombay it is high time that some movement for improvement in this direction should take place. We would recommend that the island be divided into districts, each district to be under a sub-registrar, whose duty it should be to enquire into the cause of every death in his neighbourhood; and no body should be allowed to be disposed of until a certificate had been received by the police from the district officer. In the case of those who die under the care of the Grant Medical College graduates or other qualified medical men the friends should be requested, in reporting the death to the appointed officer, to bring a certificate of the cause from the medical attendant; and the relatives of those who die without proper medical attendance should only be allowed a certificate after due inquiries have been made by the sub-registrar of the district, who, if he were in doubt and unable to certify, should send word to the Coroner so that if necessary an inquest might be held. There should also be a registrar of Bombay who would receive weekly or daily reports from the sub-registrars and the Coroner; and by this means a more correct mortuary return would be the result and the community would be better guarded from foul play. The Medical profession has always come forward most willingly to assist the executive in matters of sanitary reform, in many instances without remuneration, and in most cases for a very inadequate one; and with the number of European physicians and surgeons and native graduates in medicine now in Bombay the Government would have immediately a large staff of officials ready to assist them. There could be no better men found for the position of sub-registrar than our native medical graduates, and two or three Europeans might be appointed registrars of divisions with one registrar general: the graduates could render an immense deal of service going so much about amongst the poorer class of natives as they do.

It may not be generally known that there exists amongst the poorer natives a great dread of each other. It is very common to hear from a native servant that he is frightened to expose the faults of another for fear of being poisoned: this is supposed to be more a fear of witchcraft than of actual poison. But under the present mode of investigation and registration there would not be much difficulty in making a threat to poison a reality, and what would there be to prevent these cases being passed off as fever or cholera?

It is now beginning to be understood in England that the mistake all along has been placing a lawyer at the head of a court for the investigation of the cause of death of an individual; and they are all over the country being, when vacancies occur, replaced by medical men, who Lawyer-Coroners although deficient in the knowledge of the law of evidence, can more easily acquire it, than the knowledge which they possess in more important matters connected with the investigation can be gained by a lawyer But, whoever is the Coroner, let him be well paid either by a good salary or by fees for every case as it is at home. Although this system has its disadvantages, since many inquests may be held unnecessarily: yet the advantages would be greater, for, as we said before, it is better to hold many inquest without good cause than that one suspicious case should be passed over. The Coroner should have a Medical expert in analytical chemistry and the microscope to assist him in cases of suspected poisoning: the office of Coroner's surgeon should be done away with by allowing the Medical man who lives nearest the case to make the post mortem, and give evidence before the Court. If these suggestions were adopted we feel sure great good would result in every way.

THE Justices of Calcutta offer two prizes of two hundred and fifty rupees each, for the two best designs or models, one for the burning of pauper corpses, and the other for the disposal of carcasses by fire, whereby the products, such as animal oil and animal charcoal might be obtained, towards defraying the expenses of cremation.

IT has been ordered, we (the *Englishman*) understands by the Supreme Government, that any persons who may have committed crimes on foreign territory, and who have sought refuge in the dominions of British India, shall be returned to their own Government, and that an agreement be made with the Native Governments for this rule to be reciprocal.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 19TH MARCH.

Steamer *Calaba* with *Beatrice* in tow sailed for Bombay.
H. I. M. Steamer *Sarthe* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

COCHIN, 19TH MARCH.

Steamer *India* sailed for Tuticorin.

MADRAS, 19TH MARCH.

Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.

MUSSENDOM, 19TH MARCH.

The cable ship *Tweed* towed by *Zenobia* commenced paying out towards Bushire.
The *Coromandel* with Colonel Stewart also left.

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH MARCH.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM, 20TH MARCH.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Coconada.

COCONADA, 20TH MARCH.

Steamer *Arabia* from Vizagapatam anchored.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Musulipatam.

KURRACHEE, 20TH MARCH.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* anchored from Bombay.

TUTICORIN, 20TH MARCH.

Steamer *India* just anchored.
Steamer *India* just sailed for Colombo.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

BARODA, 16TH MARCH.

GENERAL VAN STRAUBENZEE, after having completed the review of the troops in the cantonment, left the station on Saturday for Ahmedabad, under a salute of eleven guns. I have reason to believe that he has expressed general satisfaction as to their discipline &c., and highly complimented Major Green, the commanding officer.

Captain Sheppard, Superintendent of Bazars, though somewhat too severe, and hence unpopular, has done good service in expelling from the camp four or five grain-dealers for selling adulterated flour. The generality of people here eat *bajree*, which, though a somewhat coarse food, is nevertheless wholesome and nutritious; and it appears that these Bunias were in the habit of mixing *codra* flour with that of *bajree*. The *codra* flour has an injurious effect on the human frame, inasmuch as it causes nausea and other sickening effects. The camped-out men appealed to the General, who mitigated the punishment by ordering their return to the camp after remaining out for three months. A few days ago Captain Sheppard gave three days' notice to the owner of a house, which appeared to be in a somewhat dilapidated state, either to repair it or pull it down. The house had been vacant for three years and the owner happened to be out in another part of Guzerat when the notice was issed. The landlord, however, appeared and protested against the proceedings of the Superintendent, on the ground that the rules enjoined two months' notice. But Captain Sheppard was inexorable, and on the fourth day put the house up to public auction, when it fetched about two hundred and ten rupees, which amount he put to the credit of the Cantonment Fund. The wronged man appealed to General Van Straubenzee against the arbitrary proceedings of Captain Sheppard, who was ordered to make over the amount to the owner of the house. Under the superintendence of this officer, the camp is kept in a state of cleanliness, which has the salutary effect of keeping off various diseases that are more or less prevalent in the city. He fined a lot of Parsees and Hindoos the other day in small sums of money for keeping dirty water in front and rear of their houses.

At last the auspicious time for the Gaikwar to enter the city has arrived. His astrologers gave His Highness the exact time at which he should leave the Motee Baug and reach his palace. It was arranged that he should vacate the Motee Baug at a quarter past nine o'clock at night on Monday the 14th instant, arrive at the hospital at ten, and be in the palace at half-past eleven! Of course the whole town was on the tip-toe of expectation of seeing a good *tamasha*. A general order was issued to the troops and civil police to be in readiness at three o'clock in the afternoon to form the procession. The order was given for the men to be prepared for the occasion at so early an hour, for, as things go in this town, if it were not so issued, they would not be ready till past midnight. His Highness and party left Motee Baug at the precise time noted by the astrologers, and were received by Colonel Wallace, the Resident, and the other officers of the station, with a guard of honor and band, near the hospital, when also a royal salute was fired. The procession then entered the city: it consisted of eighteen elephants, very superbly caprisoned, a number of camels, horses, carriages, &c. &c. The *howda* on the elephant on which His Highness rode was made of gold and set with pearls and precious stones, the whole value of the concern being upwards of three lacs of Rupees. Along with His Highness were seated Colonel Wallace, and Govind Row Roria, the Prime Minister; the other officers were accommodated on succeeding elephants. At the time they reached the palace it was a quarter past eleven o'clock; so they had to wait fifteen minutes outside the mansion in order to complete the time specified by the soothsayers. The streets in front of the Raja's house was lined by his infantry regiments and cavalry; and when the clock indicated the correct time, a royal salute was fired from silver guns mounted opposite the palace. Paun sooparee, rosewater &c. having been distributed, the procession broke up at midnight.

His Highness again goes on a shikaring expedition on Friday morning next by a special train to Etola.

The hot weather seems to have set in.

OUDE, 10TH MARCH.

To give a narrative of the exploit of the man Davis of Lucknow notoriety would entail more time and trouble than I could well spare. Davis is one of those men so different from the ordinary type of loafers, as to necessitate the coining of a word to express what he actually is. He is decidedly an exception to the general rule of loafers. He is somewhat above the ordinary run and strikes at higher game, and he has possessed in his time an influence over the people of the city quite surprising in a man of his state of habits and general characteristics with no means at his disposal; he has yet managed to live well, and all this at the expense of the people, not, however, that the people have been voluntary in their offerings—fear of his person and fear of his proceedings has made them accumb to his demands. If Davis had secured himself in one house in the city, the owner was quite willing to allow him to remain in it free of rent so long as he liked provided he did not take to supply himself with funds at the expense of the material of the building, which he sometimes knocked down, paying the labourer for a portion of the material, and appropriating the remainder best part himself. On one occasion Davis managed to ensconce himself on a particular mohulla of the city, always occupied by Hindoo devotees, and where was situated a Hindoo temple; the consequence was that, though Davis never interfered with the religious proceedings of these devotees, few went to make their usual offerings; and it was not only after much trouble and some persuasion that Davis was ejected, but in all these exploits there was I fancy far more sensation than injury to the people, for those who chose to protect themselves had of course ample remedy in the local courts. I have heard natives talk of Davis and his proceedings with great zest, being themselves highly amused at the ignorance of the people who allowed themselves to be made the dupes of this man. Now, it is not to be supposed that Davis always played these pranks with impunity, in many instances he was severely punished by the Judges; but he was, however, turned his attention to more important matters, such as to bring him more immediately under the notice of the police. Not long since he was brought up in a case of assault, which having been brought home to him, he was in default of paying the fine, imposed upon him by the criminal court, sentenced to a few months' imprisonment. From this sentence he was only released a short time back—when he once more relapsed into his own career. The other day a dacoit was committed not very far from Lucknow, of a serious nature, in which it is said no less than twelve men are concerned some of whom have been apprehended, and among the number is Davis, who is said to be the ringleader. If there are sufficient gro unds for supposing that he is implicated in the case, it will have to be referred, so far as Davis is concerned, to the High Court at Calcutta, the local courts not having juriadiction in cases where Europeans are concerned. For the present at least, the people will be free from Davis and his companions. It has often surprised people how this man had brought himself to the state in which he has evidently reduced himself to—for it ought to be remembered that Davis is a man of some education, and I should say of good family too. He is represented himself as a relative of Davis the President of the Confederate States, and has, if we can believe him, Southern tendencies. Davis served I believe in the volunteer cavalry during the mutiny, and rendered good service at a critical time, and there is no doubt he might have been better off than he has been had he conducted himself in a rational manner. The history of John Barry Davis would doubtless be an interesting one, as little or nothing is known of him here, and perhaps his name would not have been uttered, but for the exploits for which he has become notorious. In the rest Davis is an excellent linguist, know well the native character and makes the most of it in maintaining himself at the expense of others. It is proved, however, that his career will now be brought to an end at least in Lucknow, and it would perhaps be better both for himself and for the people that he is deported to some place more suited to men of his turn of mind, for it is impossible that his present career could continue uninterrupted for any length of time.

The weather has sensibly changed within the last few days, and the summer is steadily approaching. The Chief Commissioner, ever active, is in the districts looking after the settlements going on. He was at Lucknow and Fyzabad not long since. It is said that his health is not good and that, perhaps, he might retire before his time, but I have no reason to believe that he will do anything of the sort. But if he should go I think the most likely man to succeed him is Sir George Cowper, he is an officer of much experience, and admitted on all hands to have considerable ability. Not many years since Sir George was Under Secretary to the Government of India, from whence he was transferred to Lucknow as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, which appointment he filled till after the mutiny when he was transferred to the N. W. Provinces as Secretary to the Lieut. Governor, and lately he was appointed Judicial Commissioner. Sir George is a man of much administrative ability and imbued with large views, and has caught the spirit of the policy followed in India, and for this province he would be the best man.

13TH MARCH.

SINCE I last wrote there has been a committee convened to arrange about the exhibition in Oude to take place in Lucknow in January 1865; certain members have been allotted off to different departments into which the exhibition is to be divided. It is impossible to say what will be the grade result or even to hazard an opinion on the subject. Oude and its capabilities will now, if ever, be put on its trial, and for indigenous productions will, I am sure, show well. The Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner have both taken a deep interest in the matter, but they will have many difficulties to contend with. Time alone will disclose the results.

It is said that Davis has been committed, or is about to be committed, to the High Court for the part he took in the late dacoity. The rumour is, however, somewhat premature. It must be very well established first that he was concerned. It would be mere waste of money and labour to deport him to Calcutta, unless there was something tangible against him. Davis it is said denies complicity in the crime, and it is seemingly very clear that he was not a principal in the matter. The police are entitled to much credit for the manner in which they have worked out the case, and the recent pressure on it has not been without its fruits. We shall not, however, anticipate the result of the trial now pending.

The police report for the year 1862-3 is out, but the very modesty of its tenor disarms criticism. If Major Aitkins, the Inspector General, is not a very brilliant man, he is at least modest, careful, and popular, and able, too, in the line of duties in which he is employed. The police has improved under his superintendance.

I have read a portion of Mr. Temple's last report and have read it with satisfaction. The Central Provinces are each represented in it, and the report is valuable if only for its statistical data. In some parts it is excessive of historical and far superior to the general run of public reports. On some other occasion I shall enter into further details.

BOMBAY.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, in company with His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, paid a visit to the Esplanade Band Stand on Saturday evening last.

A GRAND entertainment was given to the Chief of Bhore, Punt Sachiv, on Saturday last, at the Mazagon Castle, by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

WE understand that the Inspector General of Ordnance has been requested by Government to classify all the officers under him, in order to make their designations similar to those given to such officers at Calcutta.

WE are given to understand that Mr. Forjett will leave Bombay for England by the mail steamer of the 29th instant. It is rumoured that this officer purposes resigning his appointments to Government.

IT is stated that a new daily English journal will be started in Bombay under the patronage of some of the leading members of the native community. The object of the paper will be to advocate the rights of natives.

IN order to diffuse knowledge through the medium of the Gujrathee language among the natives of Gujrath and Bombay, and to bring that language to a perfect standard, we are glad to learn from a vernacular contemporary, that a society has already been formed in Bombay to meet the object in view, and it is believed that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes will be the President of the Society.

The following stations will be opened at different places in connection with the B. B. and C. I. R. lines:—

Grant Road, Mahim, Bandora, Baroda, Dudessur, Manickpoora, Veesur, Nawlee, Baisar, Mulana, Sanjan, Vapee, Baldapardee and Bulsar.

"PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell Gardens:—
March.—"Axevalla" .....Ansstrom.
Overture.—"Sicilian Vespers" .....Verdi.
Selection (op).—"Merry Wives of Windsor." Nicolia.
Waltz.—"Jullien's Part."
Selection (op).—"La Traviata" .....Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Denmark" .....Gomfery.

SOME time ago the Bombay Government recommended to the Secretary of State that a pension of rupees one thousand per annum should be allowed to Mr. J. Brodhurst, Assistant in the Judicial Department of the Secretariate, on account of his services in the army as a Lieutenant, in addition to the pension that he may be entitled to as an Assistant in the Secretariate. We hear that the Secretary of State, Sir C. Wood, has declined to acquiesce in the recommendation of the Bombay Government.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding per Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Mahratta* to Malabar Coast:—
Lieut. C. M. Smith, 32nd M. N. I.; Captain and Mrs. Hackett; Captain Teed; E. D. Estill, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Costa; Colonel Fuller; Mr. D. Manockjee; W. Brewtey, Esq.; Mr. Mahomed Bauker Khan; A. Spens, Esq.; Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas; Mr. Framjee Dossabhoy; Mrs. Macfarlane; Mr. and Mrs. Boswell; Mr. J. M. Desmar; Mrs. Carter; Mr. John Thomas Fernandes; and 14 natives.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th March compared with the statement issued on the 5th March.

LIABILITIES.	12th Mar.	19th Mar.
Proprietors' Capital ...	..Rs. 52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	„ 59,76,000	„ 50,76,000
General Treasury Balance ...	„ 59,95,698	„ 28,30,390
Deposits at Head Office.....	„ 1,79,97,395	„ 1,52,25,451
Do. at Branches	„ 25,37,308	„ 30,25,235
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 3,68,658	„ 3,95,474
Rest.....	„ 9,35,186	„ 9,65,632
Sundries	„ 5,81,493	„ 5,18,296
	Rs. 3,78,06,858	„ 3,31,62,331
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches.....	Rs. 50,62,770	Rs. 48,49,929
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	„ 23,19,228	„ 24,17,658
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	„ 1,14,70,841	„ 95,76,551
Dead Stock	„ 5,41,463	„ 5,41,463
Stamps	„ 10,847	„ 10,592
Balances with Agents	„ 7,68,001	„ 8,36,661
Sundries	„ 3,77,147	„ 6,51,784
Government Reserve Cash...	„ 10,95,658	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office.....	„ 1,24,79,287	„ 1,04,61,434
Do. Do. Branches.	„ 36,81,666	„ 38,25,428
	Rs. 3,78,06,858	„ 3,31,62,331

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT ZANZIBAR.

THE following account of a very melancholy event at Zanzibar, dated the 3rd December 1863, submitted to Government by Lieutenant Colonel Playfair, Her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, was placed on Saturday last in the Editor's Room, at the disposal of the Press:—

It appears that on Sunday, the 27th of December 1863, Messrs. Hill and Bishop, of the firm of Fraser and Company, a branch of Messrs. Ogilvy & Co., Bombay, accompanied by a French gentleman, M. Grandidier, who had been their guest for several months, went to spend the day on the island of Bawi, in the harbour, distant about five miles from the shore. The party left on their return about 4 P.M. About 5 P.M. owing to the incapacity of the crew, the boat missed stays in tacking and was subsequently capsized in an attempt to wear her. Mr. Bishop thought that if the mast could be cut away the boat would right herself; but before attempting to effect this he induced his companions to divest themselves of their clothing, to be in readiness for every contingency. The mast was then disengaged from its step, but instead of righting, the boat turned round with her keel uppermost. They were then rather south of Bawi and distant about three miles from it and from the mainland: there was, however, a sandbank, dry at low water, within a few hundred yards of where they lay. All the party, consisting of the three European gentlemen and six natives, clung for safety to the boat, but the efforts of so many men grasping it, was, that it continued to turn round and round to the imminent danger of the whole party, indeed M. Grandidier had sunk several times and would have perished but for Mr. Bishop, who grasped him by the hair and kept his head above water. Mr. Bishop then proposed that all should provide themselves in the spars and oars and swim to the sandbank, Mr. Hill, however, being in feeble health, had no sufficient confidence in his strength and declined to leave the boat. Mr. Bishop refused to leave him, and having induced M. Grandidier and the natives to swim to the bank, with the assistance of the mast, he remained alone with Mr. Hill. The Political Agent on the following morning immediately sent his steamer to ascertain the cause of their delay, but before it returned, M. Grandidier was brought into town by a fisherman. He and the native crew had managed to reach the bank a little before dark, and they remained there all night. Fortunately the tide had left some gold in a small box and six rupees in loose cash in his pocket. The box now produced is the same. It contains part of a gold necklace called kooshee. Deponent is a goldsmith and he made the ornament; it is worth about 85 rupees. The first prisoner (Fox) came up to deponent and asked him what he had got with him. The other prisoners were at a little distance picking up tamarinds. Deponent said, "I am a poor man, what can I have." The prisoner Fox spoke in Hindostanee and deponent answered him in the same language. Fox then knocked him down. He then cried out when one of the prisoners placed his foot on his throat. Deponent was much confused. He was so confused that he could not tell which of them it was who did this. Two of the prisoners took away the box and rupees from him but he could not tell which, he being then too confused. Deponent cried out hastily and many people came up after he was robbed. The three prisoners ran away, but the people stopped them, and two policemen then came up. The box was found by a sepoy under the arm of the prisoner FitzMaurice. The box was opened in the presence of the Chowdree. Deponent claimed the box as soon as the sepoy found it. The third prisoner (McMullen) did not run away with the other two. He remained near the deponent. The prisoner Fox had a knife and he and FitzMaurice threatened the deponent. The third prisoner did not join them in these threats. The knife was a sharp one and open. Fox raised the knife and threatened deponent with it. McMullen (the third prisoner) asked Fox to give the knife up to him, and on his refusing to do so he (McMullen) forced him to give it up, and McMullen put it way in his pocket. The latter did not make use of any threats or threatening gesture. Deponent had never seen either of the three pr

compromise" between truth and falsehood—if it can still be justly said of the native society of this Presidency that it has money and intelligence, but is destitute of moral courage. We hope that the Baboo's address will not be suffered to be forgotten before any action is taken upon it in Bombay.

Everything in Bombay is made personal. This morning an article appeared in the *Times of India*, in which at least two names were unnecessarily, and we may add unjustifiably, introduced. The *Times* says "we have authority to say that Sir Alexander Grant has finally abandoned the design for the new University of Bombay, brought out by Mr. Trubshawe; and has decided on sending for a new design from the first of living architects." Whatever, authority" the *Times of India* had for its statement, it is certain that Sir A. Grant would have had no "authority" to do anything of the kind here mentioned. The executive arrangements of the University are managed by the Syndicate and not by any one individual. Again, Mr. Trubshawe's name is lugged in with an ingenuity which is quite remarkable. For the sake of unnecessarily wounding a respectable and successful architect, the *Times of India* fabricates the statement that Mr. Trubshawe "brought out" a design from England which has been rejected by the University authorities. Nothing could be more untrue, or more pitifully malicious than this. Throughout the rest of the article the editor of the *Times of India*, for the sake of twaddling about the effect produced by architecture on the minds of youth, confounds (either knowingly or ignorantly) the University Hall with a Gothic Church. However, we must continue to expect this sort of thing. The *Times of India* has appeared paralysed of late; it seems to have lost all manliness, and to have no policy and nothing to tell us.

Residents in the Fort have had some foretaste during the past month of the discomfort they are likely to experience when new Bombay has been built. Spacious squares and roads 120 feet broad no doubt improve greatly the appearance of a city; but there is this inconvenience about broad roads on a sandy soil and in a tropical climate, that the dust and the glare from them are simply insupportable. It is just possible that the streets in most eastern cities are built so very narrow as we see them, in order to shut out man's greatest enemy in the east, the sun. Our Government seems to have made no preparations whatever for having the roads properly watered; and to attempt to water them with Vehar water would put the Municipality to such expense as would make the tax-payers long for the demolition of the new city. One of the present water-carts going along a 120 feet broad road would look like a fly crawling across the surface of a mirror. The only thing to be done is to have troughs filled with sea-water running along each side of the road, as in Calcutta, and to use hose as the watering apparatus.

The meeting of the Bench of Justices to receive the report of the Sub-Committee on the re-organization of the Municipality will not be held till after the Easter holidays. The committee, it is understood, condemns in unqualified terms the present system, and recommends the appointment, in place of the present Board, of one Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month, with three assistants on salaries of from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000. They also propose that there shall be a Consultative Committee of the Bench to meet and advise the Commissioners once a month.

Talking of Municipal matters, we have learnt lately, on turning our attention to the supply of water to the shipping in the Harbour, that about a year ago the Municipal Commissioners accepted Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s offer to supply water by steamboats, the Commissioners agreeing to charge 8 annas per ton, and to let Messrs. Nicol & Co. have the power to charge Rs. 3 per ton. The contract is made for five years, and to date from the time when Messrs. Nicol & Co. are ready. There are no conditions. Water is now supplied to the shipping at Rs. 2 per ton, and with steamboats it could be supplied at Rs. 1-8 per ton with a handsome profit. We think it very disgraceful that contracts of so much importance should be let privately to a favoured firm, instead of being put up to competition.

We regret to hear that there have been some very unpleasant doings on the Wing of H. M.'s 28th Regiment now on its way down from Nusseerabad. The Major Commanding the Wing put an officer under arrest to be brought before a Court of Enquiry at Mhow (that station of ill omen). When the troops reached Mhow, however, the officer was released, and the Major himself ordered to proceed to Poona to appear before either a Court of Enquiry or a Court Martial, the charge being that he has been guilty of the ungentlemanlike practice of setting private soldiers as spies to watch the conduct of certain officers. The Adjutant of the Wing is also ordered not to return to duty at present.

FROM RICHMOND TO WASHINGTON.

(From Special Southern Correspondent of the Times.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

So far as my own experience goes it would appear that there is no more difficulty in passing from Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Washington than there is in proceeding from the latter place to Baltimore, or from Augusta to Charleston. Of course, I would not have your readers imagine that it is desirable for a stranger to follow the example of the able author of *Guy Livingstone*, and to take secession publicly for many weeks in Baltimore before he hazards the experiment of passing through the lines to Richmond. With such antecedents he will probably insure failure when he makes his effort to cross the border; but, assuming that he possesses ordinary discretion and confidence, there is no thing to prevent a man crossing backwards and forwards when he pleases except considerable exposure on the Potomac river and possibly a long walk upon either bank. There is, in fact, abundant reason to think that the seats of the two rival Governments of this continent habitually swarm with emissaries from the enemy. Such will probably always be the case when the belligerents speak the same language, and more so where their lines stretch over such an immensity of area. But it is felt in Richmond, and probably also in Washington, that the presence of spies is of wonderfully little importance. There is nothing that could injure the Confederate cause to be scented out in the streets of Richmond, for upon the whole, considering the irksomeness, the pressure, and the weariness engendered by the war, I do not believe that history can exhibit so harmonious and homogeneous a nation as the Southerners. Similarly, from various reasons, and chiefly, as I believe, from their ignorance about the South, the war fever in the North has swept all opposition before it, since General Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania and the fall of Vicksburg. It will take at least 12 months more of hope deferred before the North consents to draw the bitter cup so long and so resolutely held away from his lips by stench old George III. That this cup will have to be drained, if not within the next 12 months, at least within the next 12 years, is, in my judgment, as inexorable a fact as a mathematical demonstration, as much beyond Federal prevention as the revolution of the planets.

There is a strange shadowy sense of unreality attached to passing 16 months in and about Richmond, and then waking up to find oneself in Washington. To describe such a transition would demand not only unrivalled descriptive and antithetical excellence, but also some such quaintness of conceit as has exhibited Rip Van Winkle starting from his long slumber in Sleepy Hollow. In Richmond the spectator has for months and months been familiar with war about his path and about his bed, and at all his meals and under every roof. War is breathed in at every breath, wafted upon every breeze, heard in every sound, visible at every step. For grace and elegance and leisured ease there is neither time nor superfluity of resource; nor, it must be added, are they compatible with the sublime earnestness of temper exhibited by man and woman. Sentries at the head of every street substantiate the passer's identity and investigate his right to be absent from the army. As earliest dawn breaks, you are awakened by the long monotonous chorus of thousands of negroes, engaged in completing the defensive works around Richmond, and going forth cheerfully to their labour, which has long ago assumed such proportions as to defy the assault of 200,000 men. This is no idle statement of my own, but taken from the lips of the oldest, ablest, and least boastful of Confederate officers, whose name will suggest itself to every reader. Cannon are constantly seen in the streets—either new 12-pounder Napoleons going up to the army from the Tredegar Works, or guns which have undergone repair, or field pieces which are going North or South; the well known lean, lank, ragged, "gray-back" troops, with the same lordly defiant air of individuality and self-assertion as ever constantly troop the city with their old wild, discordant yells, making day or night hideous. The familiar Southern tunes of "Dixie" or "The Mocking Bird," execrably interpreted by a few fifes, a cornet, and a drum, contrast marvellously with the rich swell of fine German bands in Washington, which render to perfection the "Last Rose of Summer," or one of Mendelssohn's superb marches, crashing among the distant echoes of Pennsylvania Avenue. And yet there is a heart, a *verve*, and a sauciness about the Southern "Dixie" and the mien of its interpreters, which are looked for in vain among the stolid German musicians of Washington and the gaudy troops bedizened with gold lace who follow them.

But other symptoms of war, with the exception of the uniforms in the streets, Washington has none to show. The redundancy of "greenbacks"—those evidences, according to Mr. Seward, of a mighty nation's exuberant prosperity—is very perceptible in the increased crowd of the streets and the hungry look of greed which every face wears. But, perhaps, there is no sadder sign of the times which have brought sudden wealth to all, and moral thoughtfulness to none, than the ubiquity and boldness of the frail sisterhood who throng every avenue and public resort, seeking the smiles of the contractors, peculators, and *nouveaux riches*, and blending in a scene which could alone be photographed in a language by the pen of a Juvenal. On every side money flows as through the Potomac flats were the Pactolus. The dome of the Capitol, which once promised to share the fate without rivalling the beauty of Cologne Cathedral, is finished, and surmounted by a Goddess of such Liberty as even Madame Roland never conceived. The hotels are thronged to bursting: Willard's, in particular, is occupied by any number of crowds admitted into "salons" and ball-rooms. The artist takes the rank of his instrument, and makes himself a man of the world, in order to shine there with his favoured horn. The well-known proverb may be modified to "Tell me what instrument you play, and I will tell you what company you keep, and consequently what you are."

The cornist himself borrows something of the gentle gravity of his instrument—of its rural and fantastic character. Berlioz, who is unquestionable by the beauties of nature, he loves the country, the sombre woods and their solitary nooks. In love, he is faithful by duty, but inconstant by nature. He is incessantly dreaming of a happiness which he cannot attain; for, alas! the instrument here to fix it. His love is an unhappy love which blooms for all womankind, and stops to make choice of none. It is an affair of the imagination rather than of the heart. And so the cornist, often misunderstood, deceived and calumniated, remains single—unless Cupid, in his crafty sliness, sacrifice him as a victim to some innocent maiden of thirty-six, or to some colonel's widow whose dear first husband was passionately fond of the horn.

The most astonishing horn-player known, is Vivier, who, by some inexplicable means, by a multiple pressure of the lips no doubt, has succeeded in producing flourishes on his instrument with several parts sounding at once. M. Comettant had not himself heard the artist, in the intimacy of private tete-a-tete, he would have refused to believe so extraordinary a fact. Vivier (an exception to the usual type of cornists) is no less eccentric as a man than as a musician. His life is a long succession of jokes.

He was born on the Belgian frontier, on his return to France. Whoever has done the same, will have a recollection of the French douaniers (customs officers) probably more lively than agreeable. His luggage consisted of couple of trunks, which he appeared to attempt to conceal from their prying eyes. Instantly, hands were laid on that trunk and the key demanded.

"Monsieur," said Vivier whispering in the douanier's ear and insisting an anxious glance around, "do let me pass this trunk without opening it. I assure you it contains nothing subject to duty."

"The key," snarled the douanier, "or I force the lock."

"Monsieur, I entreat you."

"Enough, monsieur. The key, I say."

"No, not enough. If necessary, I will go down on my knees."

"Useless, monsieur. The key! The key!"

"In the name of Heaven, monsieur! In the name of your beloved wife and your darling children, I conjure you not to open the trunk! For—I swear it on the ashes of my departed aunt—there is nothing in it liable to duty."

Of course, the lock was forced. A dozen douaniers' hands lifted the lid; and the douaniers hands abstained from touching what was inside. For, twenty snakes of various hues and sizes, raised their flat heads and tried to escape.

"I told you," said Vivier blandly, "that there was nothing liable to duty. Snakes, thank Heaven, enter France free. And after leaving his trunk open for the reptiles (he was as fond of serpents as of dogs and cats), he closed the lid of the box, muttering, "These douaniers on the Belgian frontier will never believe what a traveller tells them. One of these days they will be devoured by wild beasts. That's a matter of certainty."

But the most astounding of Vivier's jokes (because it required to carry it out, months of patience and personal sacrifice) is the trick he played the proprietor of a house in which he occupied apartments.

This "propriétaire," who would suffer no animals to lodge in his property, had given notice to the cornist that he must get rid of a dog, a cat, and a raven, which happened to be his pets for the time being. Vivier appeared to yield the hasty good-by, with considerable regret, to both his furred and his feathered favourites.

Some time afterwards, several of the tenants complained to the porter and the landlord, of being awakened in the night and at break of day by a strange sort of moaning, which seemed to proceed from Vivier's rooms. This sound, of which no one could give an exact description, sometimes surprised them by day. An American, who came to the house, told the landlord the noise was like the lowing of buffaloes. "I am perfectly acquainted with the buffalo's voice," he said, having hunted buffaloes in the Rocky Mountain; and I assure you, you have a buffalo amongst your tenants."

"A buffalo in my house, up four flights of stairs! You are dreaming," replied the landlord. "The noise is simply the curious sounds which Vivier amuses himself with drawing from his horn."

Six months elapsed. At last, the voice of the buffalo according to some, the sound of the horn, according to others, became intolerable; and the landlord determined to see with his own eyes what really was the truth of the case.

He rang at Vivier's door, and was requested by his tenant to walk into the dining-room. After the usual compliments, the proprietaire was approaching the mysterious subject, when a protracted and terrible bellowing was heard in the next room.

"Mon Dieu!" said the landlord. "What have you got there?"

"In my drawing-room?" asked Vivier carelessly.

"Certainly, monsieur; in your drawing room."

"It is a young cow, monsieur."

"A young cow in my house! Infamous! I give you warning to quit, monsieur; and you will send away the filthy creature immediately." "Gently, monsieur; that's not so very easy."

The heifer, which had grown too big to walk downstairs, was removed through the window with considerable difficulty. Vivier had never trusted a soul with his long-cherished secret. He had carried the calf to his room, in the dead of the night, when it was only a few days old; and he had carefully tended it up to the day when his landlord, who would permit no dog or cat, discovered that his house was inhabited by horned cattle.

The kettle-drum, with the flute and the lyre, are the characteristic instruments of antiquity. Kettle-drums were in use amongst the primitive populations of India, and still remain one of their favourite instruments.

The Hebrews employed them (under the name of timbals) in their religious ceremonies, as well as to celebrate a victory, or to honour any great personage.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea;
Jehovah hath triumph'd, his people are free.

When Jephthah came to Mizpah unto his house, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and dances." Kettle-drums were also once in high favour at various European courts, where they were the indispensable accompaniment of trumpets. The kettle-drummer's art was then of the highest importance, and it took no less than six years' practice to form a drummer who deserved the title of artist. Several timbrellers acquired a celebrity which has not yet altogether passed away. The city of Strasbourg glorified itself on having given birth to the "timbalier" Willig. The town presented him with a rich costume, and allowed him an income worthy of his high reputation. But, with the progress of music, the kettle-drum has ceased to be a solo instrument, and the drummer no longer excites enthusiastic applause. Nevertheless, at the London Exhibition (1862) there were a pair of silver kettle-drums, valued at twelve hundred pounds. They were rumoured (among their French beholders) to have been made for an English amateur, who cheered himself by performing on them in his fits of spleen and melancholy.

The kettle-drummer is a man of middle height, of delicate complexion, and nervous bilious temperament. His pale and smoothshaven countenance bears the traces of reflection. A vague feeling of uneasiness is mingled with the expression of his sharp and penetrating glance. The responsibility which weighs upon him in the orchestra, the confusion which would arise in certain passages from a rap on the drum misapplied, the impossibility of concealing the mistake from the audience, the consequences which might ensue in a scene whose effect depends on a single note applied at exactly the proper moment, and lastly the sustained, attention required to read the kettle-drum's part, in which the bars to be counted and the rests of various length, are extremely numerous—all this gives the kettle-drummer that anxious physiognomy, that quick and feverish look, which may almost always be observed in him. Of the field of battle (that is, out of the orchestra) he preserves the same expression, mingled with a haughty melancholy.

The kettle-drummer ought not only to be an excellent musician, gifted with a delicate ear but he must also possess certain physical qualities (a supple wrist, for instance), without which all the practice in the world would remain unavailing. And, as musicians alone are able to appreciate his merits, he is continually suffering from wounded vanity, and becomes mournful and misanthropical. How many small pianists, poor violinists, and ignorant singers, are made much of in society and liberally remunerated, while the kettle-drummer, a thorough musician, and frequently the author of compositions, lives, neglected, on the trifling pay he earns in the orchestra! All because kettle-drums are not admitted into drawing-rooms, and ladies cannot show off their graces and make themselves interesting by affecting to faint with pleasure at a successful tap or roll!

The "timbalier" observes, in all the transactions of life, the strictest exactitude. He pays his tradesmen regularly, and never puts his name to a bill. Like subaltern bureaucrats, he wears cheadbare clothes, but of scrupulous neatness. Several distinguished composers, at the head of whom we may place Adolphe Adam, commenced their musical career by kettle-drumming of which they acquitted themselves, more or less, well. Dupree, the famous opera-singer, was a kettle-drummer before he turned tenor.

But the most celebrated of these artists, on every account, is assuredly Schneitzhœffer, kettle-drummer at the Opera, and author of several important works, among which is the Sylphide, Taglioni's triumph. With a name more German than Germany itself, Schneitzhœffer was French, a Gascon by birth and temper. A volume might be filled with his eccentric jokes. The first, and perhaps the most original of all, was perpetrated on his arrival in Paris, where he came to settle as a singing-master. Knowing that his name, struck full of consonants, was impossible for Parisian lips to utter, he wrote on his card,

SCHNEITZHŒFFER,
(Pronounce Bertrand.)
PROFESSOR OF SINGING.

This pleasantry was more effective in spreading his name, than if he had advertised for years in all the newspapers.

Hautboys, tambourines, and flutes, were long the only instruments to which the French, in days of old, danced their "branles," and their "gaillardes." "The music of hautboys," says Father Mersenc, "is proper for grand assemblies, such as balls, weddings, village fêtes, and solemn public rejoicings, on account of the loud noise it sends forth, and the great harmony which it makes." In spite of modern improvements (whose principal effect has been to modify the tone), the hautboy does not lend itself to rapid and brilliant bravura movements. Its mechanism still remains defective; and many a passage which is possible on the hautboy, in one key, becomes impracticable when transposed into another.

But if the hautboy be deficient in brilliancy it possesses other valuable qualities; it is sweet, pastoral, simple, and touching. No instrument sings with a greater charm the chaste and primitive airs of mountainous countries.

The hautboyist, like the sounds of his instrument, is serious, tender-hearted, simple, and timid. In love, he is less passionate than the violinist; but his love is durable. A woman who wishes (as all women do wish) to have a constant husband, cannot do better than engage a hautboy for her wedding. It will be hardly possible that some individual hautboyist may prove inconstant. It is difficult to warrant anything.

His house is also very orderly, and manifests economical tastes. Of all the musicians of the orchestra, he is perhaps the only one who owns a savings bank book. Without exactly pretending to elegance, he is always very respectably and remarkably neatly clad. His habits are sedentary, and he is sparing of exercise. He never lodges in furnished apartments. Everything about him is carefully arranged. His musicbooks—rare circumstance with professional musicians—are never scattered about the furniture, but are placed in order, on a shelf made for the purpose, specially devoted to that purpose. The hautboyist is punctual at rehearsals, and is one of the first to take his place in the orchestra when the hour of performance arrives. Consequently, it is rare that his modesty pay is diminished by fines incurred during the month.

The hautboyist practises, standing in front of his bed, and headed by Governor Vance, will be back to the Union by the 4th of March next." Am I dreaming, or did I hear a fortnight ago from Governor Vance that he would rather fight for 20 years than consent to any thing but full, final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union? "Vice-President Stephens, the ablest man in the South, is at the point of death." During 16 months in the Confederates States I have frequently seen and scarcely ever heard of Vice-President Stephens. The list of similar chimeras might be swelled to infinity. As it was in the beginning, so it is now, and so it will be to the end. *Suppressio-veri* alternates with *suggestio falsi*: the Union must and shall be maintained, because every man in the Northern armies is willing to give his life for it rather than abandon the contest! It is useless to reply that the dollars which they are giving are "bogus;" that this war will be won not by those who print fastest, but by those who shed their blood most freely, and face self-denial with most sublime indifference. "Constantly prefer a state of want to a state of abundance," says one of the wisest writers of all time. Behold in the contrasted aspect of the two sections the moral conveyed in this apothegm.

I could not but think, in the first instance, of my parting conversation, a few hours before, with President Davis; of his calm weighty analysis of the comparative strength of the belligerents about to close in a fourth and deathlier grapple; of his quiet earnest confidence; his kindling eye. Were it not that I remember that the deified Washington was surrounded on earth by detractors and traitors—that on his right hand stood Charles Lee fomenting by anonymous addresses discord among the American troops, and on his left Jefferson lending his great powers to secret defamation of his chief—I should search for special attributes in the Southerners to account for the fact that, although almost unanimous against the Yankee, they lack wisdom or virtue enough to appreciate the man whom, of all others, Providence has adapted for his mighty task. But, in spite of their indignant refusal to be gauged by the measure of other nations, history is for the Americans the same revolution of cycles and repetition of incidents as for every other people on earth.

Secondly, as I looked down on Broadway, and mused upon its kaleidoscopic face, I could not but remember the reflections of one of the brightest intellects in Richmond, as he told me when, taking leave of him, in what garb I should find New York, and described the scene now before me with the fidelity of genius, and in terms which it would be well if, I could reproduce for your readers. He said, "What delights me above all is to hear of the wealth, the splendour, the lavish prodigality of New York. Tiffany never had such a demand for diamonds, Stewart can hardly sell a shawl if it is worth less than 1,500 dollars. Never were there such imports of women's gear from Paris, of *articles de Paris* from London. For all this payment in gold is indispensable; the day of reckoning will come, though it may not be yet!"

It is impossible not to ask, "When will that day come?" I own that I do not think the end is at hand yet. It is not necessary that I should waste your readers' time by pointing out that a defensive war was never yet stopped by financial destitution, and that therefore the depreciation of the Southern currency is of insignificant moment. But, although in the course of the present year gold cannot but constantly be on the rise in New York, even although the North may gain considerable successes, it will be long before the fabric of visionary wealth which they are worshipping will crumble into dust. Upon this subject no warnings from an Englishman will be for a moment endured. I will conclude, therefore, by quoting an extract from an American authority, who tells his countrymen, if they would but listen to him, that

"Tollunter in altum,
Ut lapsu graviore ruant."

* In 1855 Professor Bowen, who occupies the chair of Moral Philosophy at Harvard College published a work which deservedly met with high approbation throughout the Northern States. I would venture to invite to this work the attention of all those who wish to see able writing about paper money and its delusions. Professor Bowen points out that in 1780 the continental currency issued by the American Congress when struggling in the agonies of the Revolutionary War amounted to $200,000,000 in circulation extreme, say 500 for 1—commerce and labour will be galvanized into unnatural activity, and a deceitful glow of animation and success—like the flush of a fever—will appear to pervade the nation. Prices rise, of course, as rapidly as the currency falls; property which was sold for $100 to-day will command $500 or $1,000 to-morrow. At the same time money is superabundant, and those who were once too poor to buy can now easily obtain the means of purchase. The pressure of debt is also lessened; obligations are cancelled by paying back what is actually but one-half, one-fourth, or a still smaller fraction of the real value which was due. Ease in getting rid of debts only creates a thirst for contracting new ones. Commerce is thus stimulated, while the basis on which it rests is every day becoming less secure. A reckless spirit of speculation akin to gambling in its character and results appears to have seized the greater part of the community. The revulsion of continental money in America in 1779, we are told by a writer of that day, was 'never more brisk and quick than when its exchange was 500 for 1. And M. Thiers, speaking of the depreciation of the French *assignats* in 1795, says that to the horrors of famine were added the scandals of reckless speculation and stock-jobbing, the sale of massive houses which had no existence—and the pretended traffic was only betting on prices—and the diffusion of a taste for luxury, dissipation, and excess which is the invariable concomitant of sudden mutations of fortune.' . . . . Professor Bowen then explains the cause of this depreciation of the paper money, which he shows to be its excessive issue, and the fact that it is irredeemable. Speaking of a reversion from paper to specie currency he says:—"The immediate consequences are in striking contrast with the results already noticed of the first issue of paper money and its gradual depreciation. The latter seemed to animate industry and commerce, to relieve the pressure of debt, and to supply abundant funds for enterprises which must otherwise have been abandoned; but the former seems to carry the community back by a cruel revulsion to worse evils than those from which it had apparently been rescued; it is the state of collapse that sometimes follows the excitement and delirium of a fever. It is now seen that the issue of paper money is really a desperate measure, *that the relief which it promises is but temporary, and that the prosperity which it causes is wholly fallacious.*"

MUSICAL PHYSIOGNOMIES.

(From All the Year Round.)

LAVATER's followers saw, in the shape of the features, sure marks of the individual's moral nature. According to them, all the predominant sentiments and passions contract the muscles in a way peculiar to that class of sentiment and passion. These contractions, frequently renewed, impress upon the countenance a certain type of expression, and at last sensibly modify the features; notes when he performs Paganini's "Carnival of Venice," or Pilet's Malbrook." He is sad with no cause for sadness, and passes without transition from the sombre fourth string of his humour to the petulant merriment of his treble string. You speak to him, and his thoughts are occupied with some totally different subject. The violinist has presentiments and visions, and is fond of reading fairy tales. "The Devil's Sonata necessarily, is the composition of a violinist.

In person, the violinist is eminently distinguished. His countenance, perfectly oval, is pale; his nose is long and fantastic; his mouth is wide; his eyes are small but full of fire and fascination. His figure is slender. Did you ever see a violinist of real genius, who was fat? As an additional characteristic, he wears his hair long.

In dress he is extremely particular, and likes to bedeck himself with jewellery. Several of the trinkets he wears were given by great personages in tokens of their satisfaction; but others were purchased by himself, although he passes them all off as royal gifts. The violinist was the last man in France to give up wearing straps to his trousers. He always keeps his coat buttoned, and the varnish of his boots is irreproachable. The hat alone, among all the details of the toilette, is sometimes of the shocking bad sort; but a bad hat passes in certain societies where the head takes precedence of the thing which covers it.

When he performs in public, the violinist endeavours to excite the interest of his audience by strange attitudes and flashing glances. His object is to produce the effect of a supernatural being; it is his fixed idea, and also one of the elements of his success. A violinist easy gestures and a face like a thriving tradesman, would not be a violinist, but simply a player on the violin—which is a completely different thing.

With the above-mentioned qualities, it is not difficult to conceive what must be a violinist's love. It is passionate and timid. He feels for the woman whom he loves, and indscribable mixture of opposite sentiments which oppress and agitate his heart. His pride tells him that he is most worthy of the passion which he might inspire, even were he to court a duchess; but his timidity suppresses the avowal on his lips, and he mostly confines himself to loving and suffering in silence.

LETTERS FROM A COMPETITION WALLAH.

LETTER IX.—BRITISH TEMPER TOWARDS INDIA, BEFORE, DURING, AND SINCE THE MUTINY.

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

CALCUTTA, May 11, 1863.

DEAR SIMKINS,—I lately read through a file of the *Friend of India*, for 1836, with great pleasure, not unmingled with regret. The value of such a paper in these days would be incalculable. The tone of the articles indicated the existence in Anglo-Indian society of a spirit which has passed away and left but faint traces. In those times the well-being of India was the first and dearest care of our leading civilians. Their successors honestly do their duty by the native population; but that duty is no longer a labour of love. Thirty years ago the education of the people of the country was the favourite subject of conversation in the best circles, and occupied the spare time of men who had little enough of that commodity. Hindoo history, Hindoo literature, Hindoo social life, were discussed with inexhaustible ardour; and the hopes entertained concerning the future of the race were proportionate to the interest which it excited. Of course in this feeling, like all that is noble and unselfish in the mind of man, pseudo is a strong dash of illusion. But the name may be said of every successive stage in the progress of knowledge and civilization. Philanthropists are a sanguine class; and it is well for them that they are so. The generation which was determined to show that Englishmen came to India with other ends than that of making money, and swaggering about the "great Anglo-Saxon race," might well be forgiven for over-rating the merits of Sanskrit poetry or the attainments of a Bengalee Babu. Rammohun Roy, the Hindoo Marshman, the editor of the *Friend of India*, would come down from Serampore for a conversation with the Secretary to Bengal; and the salutary fruits of this close understanding between the executive power and the press were evident, both in the acts of the Government and the articles in the *Friend*. Public measures were framed, not by a spirit of enlightened philosophy, and the suggestions and disquisitions in the journal were practical and temperate, and acquired additional value from the fact that they were understood to represent the views of men in power. A noisy and enthusiastic breakfast-party frequently met to discuss the subject which lay next their hearts. Of these men, some are still doing good work well, while others have passed away, leaving their mark more or less deeply impressed on their generation. There was Sir Edward Ryan, then Chief Justice of Bengal, now President of the Civil Service Commission, whose hearty address and kindly advice many a young civilian carries from the shores of England. I remember well, that, on emerging from his pleasant presence, I remarked in the hall a bust of Dwarkanath Thakur, a Hindoo gentleman for whom Sir Edward entertained a strong regard. For our officers were then not ashamed to call a native by the name of "friend," and would have been very much ashamed to talk of him by the appellation of "nigger," even without the customary prefix. Then there was young Trevelyan, very vigorous and earnest, and very proud of Dwarky's having entertained Dwarky's betters in his house. Then Sir Charles returned to Calcutta, after the lapse of five-and-twenty years, he was mobbed by Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Parsees, with whom in old days he had hunted and travelled and disputed about Persian poetry and jurisprudence, and whom the most excellent Indophilia treated in order, as a matter of course. Any young assistant-magistrate of modern days would scorn to show towards the proudest zemindar. There was young Colvin, whose destiny was to die sick and weary in the darkest hour of the great mutiny, at a time when his authority as governor of the North-West Provinces was confined to the space commanded by the guns of the fort of Agra: Sir Benjamin Malkin, an able judge and a sound scholar, a man eminently distinguished "by public spirit, ardent and "disinterested, yet always under the guidance of discretion:" Ross Mangles, who, when chairman of the Court of Directors during that eventful year 1857, could never be convinced that the mass of the population of India had been suddenly transformed into felons and rebels, preordained by Providence to afford food for powder and the gallows. Last, but not most silent, there was Macaulay, in high delight at finding himself in a country where so much was to be learned, keeping the company far on towards noon over the cold curries and simple joints until those unconscionable hours of accumulating bones drove them one by one to their respective offices. Now-a-days such a reunion would be reviled in the local papers as a parcel of conspirators assembled to hatch dark plots against the English name, the planning interest, and the development of the resources of the country. Under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie, the harvest which had been sown by these men and those who thought with them was reaped in a series of wise and beneficent reforms. But during the reign of the next viceroy things took a fatal turn.

At the commencement of 1857, humanity and philanthropy were the order of the day. We had just brought to an end the Russian war, which had been fought throughout in a spirit of generous chivalry, in spite of the efforts of those who endeavoured to turn a contest waged to preserve the balance of power into a mere crusade in favour of embittered nations. It was not many years since we had put down, in a cheery, off-hand style, an Irish rebellion, which would have furnished our forefathers with a welcome excuse for barbarous severity and prolonged and increased oppression. In 1798, the victorious Orangemen could not be restrained from the massacre of their clever schoolboys, who talked a little too much about Brian Boru, and Harmodius and Aristogiton. In 1848 we transported the leader of the revolt for a few years, rather because we did not know what else to do with him, than from any desire to make him suffer for his presumption. When Smith O'Brien was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, any one who knew the temper of the nation was perfectly aware that the value of the life of the condemned rebel, in an annuity office, was as good as that of any other man of his age in the three kingdoms.

Then came the tidings of the outbreak at Meerut; of the massacre at Delhi. The impression produced by the intelligence was curiously mingled with pity, and surprise that any interesting thing could come out of India. But as every mail brought a fresh story of horror and disaster, a significant change came over the face of society. If the sympathy and indignation inspired by an outrage is intense in proportion to the faculty of suffering in the victim, here was a case in which indignation and sympathy could know no bounds; for the victims belonged to the most refined and enlightened class of the first nation in the world. Ladies, bred and nurtured amidst all that wealth and affection could afford, were dragged along under a June sun, in the midst of the intemperate heats of Upper India, and soon in hourly hope, of death. Officers, who had been trained to the duties of Government by the best education which the mother-country could supply, judges, magistrates, men of science, men of letters, were pelted to death with brickbats, or hung, amidst shouts of laughter, after a mock trial. Then from the lowest depths of our nature emerged those sombre, ill-schemed instincts, of whose very existence we had ceased to be aware. Intense compassion, intense wrath, the injured pride of a great nation—those combative propensities against which Mr. Bright has so often testified in vain—surged in upon the agitated community. It was tacitly acknowledged that mercy, charity, the dignity and sacredness of human life, those great principles which, at ordinary times, are recognised as eternally true—must be put aside till our sway was restored and our name avenged. It is well that nations, as men, should pray to be delivered from temptation. Two years of civil war have changed the people who boasted themselves to be ahead of the universe in the march of progress, into a society of combatants, without *habeas corpus*, or free-trade, or decency, or self-respect, or gold, or a single friend and admirer, except some ignorant mechanics, and a few men of thought, who have pinned their reputation to the cause of the United States. Two months of Nana Sahib brought about an effect on the English character at the recollection of which Englishmen at home have already learned to blush, but the lamentable consequences of which will be felt in India for generations yet unborn or unthought of.

Who does not remember those days, when a favourite amusement on a wet afternoon, for a party in a country house, was to sit on and about the billiard-table devising tortures for the Nana; when the palm was given to that ingenious gentleman who proposed that he should be forced, first, to swallow a tumbler of water in which all the blue papers in a seidlitz-powder box had been emptied, and then a tumbler with the contents of all the white papers in a state of solution? when every one chuckled to hear how General Neill had forced high Brahmans to sweep up the blood of the Europeans murdered at Cawnpore, and then strung them in a row, without giving them the time requisite for the rites of purification? It is singular that the imitation in every particular the conduct of Telemachus towards the maid-servants who had lent too kind an ear to those suitors who were content to fly at low game, with a view, I presume, to keep their hands in during the intervals of their more ambitious courtship. Every one chuckled, with the exception of a certain evangelical paper, which remonstrated with the General for delivering these poor men of their chances of salvation! "Have you heard the news?" said a celebrated author to an acquaintance, as they stood together under the porch of the Athenæum. "The Sepoys have taken to inflicting the most exquisite cruelties upon the Sikhs, and the Sikhs in turn swear that they will cut the throat of every Sepoy who comes in their way. These are the sort of tidings that now-a-days fill every heart in England with exultation and thankfulness." During the first debate in the Union Society, in my first term, an orator wound up with these remarkable words: "When the rebellion has been crushed out from the Himalay as to Comorin; when every gibbet is red with blood; when every bayonet creaks beneath its ghastly burden;* when the ground in front of every cannon is strewn with rags, and flesh, and shattered bone;—then talk of mercy. Then you may find some to listen. This is not the time." This peroration was received with a tumult of applause by an assembly whose temper is generally characterised by mild humanity, modified by an idolatrous attachment to the memory of Archbishop Laud. If you turn over the volume of *Punch* for the latter half of 1857, you will probably open on a picture representing a big female, with a helmet and a long sword, knocking about a black man, in appearance something between a gorilla and a soldier in one of our West Indian regiments, who is standing over a dead woman and child. Two palm-trees in the back-ground mark the locality, and the whole production is labelled "Justice," or "Nemesis," or "God of Battles, steel my soldiers' hearts!" What must have been the fury of the outburst which could transport to such lengths that good-natured and sensible periodical, which so admirably reflects the opinions of a good-natured and sensible nation!

Such was the feeling in England; and, being such, it was only the faint shadow of the state of things in India. For out here men were influenced, not only by pity and wrath, intensified by the immediate presence of the objects of those passions, but by shame, by the bitterness of bereavement and ruin, by an over present fear, by the consciousness of an awful risk which they had barely escaped, and of innumerable perils still to come. History shudders at the recollection of the terrible "Spanish fury" which desolated Antwerp in the days of William the Silent; but the "English fury" was more terrible still. With the grim determination and the dogged pertinacity of their race, men went forth over the face of the land to shoot, and salvare, and hang, and blow from guns, till the work should be accomplished. It was generally understood that no one would be called in question for having erred on the side of severity. Many a one of those good-humoured agreeable civilians with whom you canter along the course, or play billiards at the club, who are so forgiving when you revoke palpably and inexcusably, and so ready with the loan of letters of introduction and offers of hospitality—many a one of them has witnessed strange scenes, and could tell strange tales. He could tell how he has ridden into some village in Shahabad or the Dooab, with a dozen troopers at his heels; how he has called for a drink of milk, and taken his seat under a tree, pistol in hand, while his men ferreted out the fugitive mutineers who had found their way home to seek concealment and sustenance among their relations and neighbours; how very short a trial sufficed to convict those who were accused of housing and abetting the rebels; and how, as he left for the next camping-ground, he pretended not to observe the followers stealing back to recover their picket-ropes. There is a degree of mutual terror which almost necessitates mutual extermination. At a time when the safety of India depended on the Punjab, and the safety of the Punjab hung on a single hair (and, thank Goodness, that single hair was a strong one, for it was Sir John Lawrence), a native regiment quartered in that province, unable to resist the epidemic of sedition, mutinied and left the cantonments. An energetic civil officer started off in pursuit with the slender force of sixty-six policemen, brought the mutineers to bay, and, by a rare display of audacity and craft, captured them in a body. It is now easy to blame what followed than to say how he should have acted under the circumstances. It would have been madness to send off a compact and numerous force with tickets of leave to recruit the rebel garrison of Delhi. At the same time, Sir Joshua Jebb himself would have hesitated before he undertook to shoot a battalion of regular troops with a handful of native policemen, who were themselves at that moment on the eve of an outbreak. One course remained. There is a closer prison than a Government jail: a surer sentry than a Punjabee chokedar.

When first I came out there were two gentlemen here who were considered the most welcome addition to Calcutta society. One was a jolly comical-looking chaplain, excellent officer, at the capital man for a small dinner-party. The other was most refined and intelligent, with a remarkably courteous and winning address. It was said that these two had hung more people than any other man in India. The jolly fellow was supposed to have been somewhat too indiscriminate in his choice of subjects, while it was generally allowed that the other had turned off no one who did not richly deserve it. Mr. Hume, of Etawah, who was blamed by many for excess of leniency, but who so bore himself that no one doubted his courage, at last distinguished himself by keeping down the number of executions in his district to seven, and by granting the culprits a fair trial. These he treated with fatherly tenderness, for he invented a patent drop for their benefit; so that men prayed—first, that they might be tried by Mr. Hume, and next, that, if found guilty, they might be hanged by him. One morning I was lounging in the room of a very good friend of mine, one

by the pressure of circumstances to place power in the hands of men of this class. In a place where the outbreak had been accompanied by deeds of peculiar atrocity, some such persons were vested with authority. The unhappy place was delivered over to a Reign of Terror. Whatever misery could be inflicted by cupidity, private malice, and vulgar barbarity, was endured to the full by the wretched natives.

The tone of the press was horrible. Never did the cry for blood swell so loud as among these Christians and Englishmen in the middle of the nineteenth century. The pages of those brutal and grotesque journals published by Hébert and Marat during the agony of the French Revlution, contained nothing that was not matched and surpassed in the files of some Calcutta papers. Because the pampered Bengal sepoys had behaved like double-dyed rascals, therefore every Hindoo and Mussulman was a rebel, a traitor, a murderer; therefore, we were to pray that all the population of India might have one neck, and that all the hemp in India might be twisted into one rope. It would be wearisome to quote specimens of the style of that day. Every column teemed with invectives which at the time seemed coarse and tedious, but which we must now pronounce to be wicked and blasphemous. For what could be more audacious than to assert that Providence had granted us a right to destroy a nation in our wrath?—to slay, and burn, and plunder, in the cause of order and civilization, but in the name of our insatiable vengeance, and our imperial displeasure? The wise ruler, whose comprehensive and impartial judgment preserv- him from the contagion of that fatal frenzy, assailed with a storm of obloquy for which should in vain seek a precedent in history. ad the newspapers of that day, you would believe that Lord Canning was at the bottom of the whole mutiny; that upon his head was the guilt of the horrors of Cawnpore and Allahabad; that it was he who had passed round the chupatties and lotahs, and spread the report that the Russ was marching down from the north to drive the English into the sea. After all, the crime charged against him was not that the had hindered the butchery, but that his heart was not in the work. No one had the face to say, or, at any rate, no one had the weakness to believe, that Lord Canning had pardoned any considerable number of condemned rebels. His crying sin was this, that he took little or no pleasure in the extermination of the people whom he had been commissioned by his Sovereign to govern and protect.

After Lord Canning, Sir John Peter Grant had the gratification of being the personage most profusely and fiercely maligned by the enemies of the native; which honourable position he long retained, until of late Sir Charles Wood put in his claim, a claim which has been instantly and fully recognised. A certain journal made the brilliant suggestion that Sir John Peter, had he dared, would very likely have released the sepoys whom General Neill had ordered for execution, and then proceeded to abuse him as if he had actually so done. This hypothetical case soon grew into a fact. It was stated positively in all quarters, that Sir John Peter Grant had set free the murderers of Cawnpore, with a bombastic proclamation, containing the words "in virtue of my high authority," an expression which at once discredited the story in the estimation of all who knew the man. Sir John and his high authority were reviled and ridiculed in the daily and weekly papers of England and India, in conversation, on the stage, and on the hustings. Meanwhile, with native laziness and good humour, he said nothing, and allowed the tempest to whistle about his ears without moving a muscle, &c. &c. &c. At length the Home Government wrote out to the Governor-General, directing him to take cognisance of the affair; and he accordingly requested the accused party to explain how the matter stood. Then Sir John spoke out, and affirmed that the report was a pure fabrication; that he never encouraged a single sepoy; and that, had he desired to thwart justice, such interference would have been entirely out of his power. Hereupon, the press in general proceeded to make amends in a full and satisfactory manner. One newspaper, however, had no intention of letting him off so easily, and put forward an apology which was exquisitely characteristic, and which probably diverted the object quite as much as it was designed to vex. The gist of it was, that Sir John had undoubtedly been falsely charged in this particular instance, but that he was such a confirmed and abandoned friend of the native as quite to deserve everything he had got, and that no contumely, [illegible] could be wrongfully bestowed on him, [illegible] amiss.

[illegible] ...ished.]

[illegible] ...ARCH 19TH.

[illegible] ...Inspector General of Hospitals F. S., on leave, from Mhow.

Hanbury, Surgeon W., 33rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Bacot, Surgeon J. T. W., 89th Foot, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

Teed, Captain H., Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Bolawen.

Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel H., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Stubbs, Major J., Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Berar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19TH.

Morgan, Captain H., 28th Regiment, Commandant Poonrudhur, to rejoin, to Poorundhur.

Fuller, Lieutenant Colonel C., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Morris, Lieutenant G. G., 15th Regiment B. N. I., on duty, to Mhow via Nargamm.

Smith, Lieutenant C. M., 32nd M. N. I., on leave, to Madras.

Turner, Lieutenant A., 3rd European Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Teed, Captain W., Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, to Oolacamund.

Brown, Captain, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Murphy, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MARCH 19.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, c.b.,

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Dee, M. D., is directed to assume medical charge of H. M.'s 28th vice Surgeon Major Marlow, M. D., proceeding to Europe.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 19th March.

Mr. Jamsetjee Manockjee, 3rd Class N. T. Engineer, was directed to join the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory from the 17th instant, pending the sanction of Government.

Mr. Jonathan Critchley, 3rd Class N. T. Engineer of the Floating Batteries, is to be transferred to the *Hugh Rose*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
19	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat March 18.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Porebunder Mar. 17.
	Tim Whiffler	Cotter	Liverpool Nov. 11.
	Taptee (s)	Rist	Surat March 18.
	Evelyn	Boag	Calcutta Feb. 16.
	Jason	Barclay	Calcutta Feb. 14.
20	Comorin (s)	Morrison	Colombo Mar. 16.
	Havelock	Grindy	Liverpy Nov. 23.
	Diadem	Card	Aden Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
19	City of Agra	Sleigh	Liverpool.
	Forest Rights	Thompson	London.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Malabar Coast.
	Inconstant	Culliton	New York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer M. S. *Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Pestonjee Cola; Mr. Pants; and 138 natives.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Comorin*, from Colombo.—Mr. Bivian; Mr. Cooke; and 19 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *City of Agra*, to Liverpool.—Mr. Cook.

Per Ship *Inconstant*, to New York.—Mr. and Mrs. Hodge.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Tim Whiffler*, from Liverpool.—On November 23rd spoke the ship *Ann Craig*, from London to Akyab, in latitude 44 N., longitude 15 W. On December 16th spoke the ship *Edward Percy*, from London to Hongkong, in latitude 2.49 S., longitude 31 W. On January 5th spoke the British ship *Pride of the Seas*, from London to Port Phillip, in latitude 36.30 S., longitude 17.53 W. On February 24th spoke the barque *Agincourt*, from S. Shields to Aden, 139 days out, in latitude 1.20 S., longitude 68.35 E.

Per Ship *Jason*, from Calcutta.—Spoke the barque *Atit Rahiman*, from Calcutta bound to Muscat; spoke the ship *Arabia*, from Calcutta bound to Bombay; spoke the ship *Queen Glendower*, from Auckland bound to Bombay; spoke the ship *Futtay Moombarack*, from Calcutta bound to Bombay.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Robert Ritson*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Elwin Fox*, for London.

Ship *Mugniram Dagarsan*, for Camanore and Calcutta.

Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 19s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed) .....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China .....
To Clyde .....
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

No offers.

Freights continued to advance during the first part of the week, and on Monday just as the English steamer was signalled one or two engagements were made at £3-10-0 for Liverpool; but since the delivery of the letters and the late telegrams reporting a declining cotton market, the demand has almost entirely ceased, and if rates are not lower it is simply because consignees have made large forward engagements, and the natives who have taken up tonnage have in most instances obtained time until the 15th of April to complete their shipments so that they are not anxious to relet until after the Holi Holidays. But the dearness of money and the uneasy feeling created by the state of Continental Politics coupled with a gradually declining cotton market at home again almost put a stop to speculation, and although consignees have refrained from pressing tonnage on the market, yet there is a growing anxiety to make engagements if last week's rates were now obtainable, but the dull state of trade has entirely stopped the demand. Arrivals have been on a limited scale; but the amount of tonnage coming in is excessive, and by telegraph from Cannanore we learn a large number of vessels have passed up during the last few days; but as they have cargoes to discharge upon arrival we do not think they are likely to affect our market to any extent, and if we receive favourable news from England by the Galle telegram rates are likely to advance after the termination of the Hooli Holidays.

For Liverpool.—The above remarks also apply to this port. On Monday £3-10-0 was paid by one or two ready ships; and the *City of Beauces*, 637 tons, obtained £3-15-0 for a filling up order, and the *Assaynee*, 847 tons, *Rob Roy*, 832 tons, *Gabriel Thompson*, 1951 tons, *Ballantine*, 1082 tons, and *Frenchmans*, 1156 tons, obtained £3-7-6 for ready shipment and rates seemed likely to advance, but on Tuesday the unsatisfactory accounts from England and the near approach of the Hooli holidays completely unhinged the market, and although rates are not quotably lower yet there is no doubt many shipmasters are willing now to accept rates previously refused; but the amount of ready tonnage is reduced within such a small compass and cotton is arriving so freely that rates are again likely to advance before long. The clipper ship *Bhaugut Gruhan*, 927 tons, is reported to have engaged cotton at £3-10-0, and the *East*, 1200 tons, *Adriatic*, 824 tons, *Palmerston*, 1045 tons, *Zambia*, 1075 tons, *Kirkham* 1041 tons, *Dunlop*, 1336 tons, *Bellerophon*, 1336 tons, a full *William Carvill*, 1015 tons, have engaged cotton for next month's shipment at £3-5-0 to £3-7-6. Seeds are scarce and £2-5-0 is the highest rate obtainable.

For London.—There are no less than five ships advertised as wanting cargo, but there is so little doing for this port, it is daily becoming evident that several of them will have to change their destination for Liverpool or go away seeking. The *Steadfast*, 1479 tons, has a full *William Carvill*, 1015 tons, is going ship; and the *Rowean*, 745 tons, should also be under immediate dispatch.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, March 19.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 19th March, 1864.

London.

Edwin Fox,—193 bags coffee; Robert Frith & Co.

Rowean—899 bags Sursseesed, 1200 cwt., Lalljee Anundjee; 109 cases oilskanm, 2595 cwt., Injee Bhimsy & Co.; 1150 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Stanford—224 cases cardamoms, 46½ cwt.; 4½ cases beeswax, 10½ cwt., Sounderdass Mooljee; 40 bales hemp, 140 cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

Havering—109 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Liverpool.

Eagle—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ticumjee Canjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ebram Noordin & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Topun Embrjee.

Thomas Sebbon—1½ bale cotton, 2 cwt., 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 7 bales cotton 24½ cwt., Killick Nixon & Co.

Robroy—47 bales cotton, 16½ cwt., Pudomsy Virjee.

Assaye—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Palmerston—300 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Ann Hodgson—70 bales cotton, 195 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt & Co.

City of Beauces—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Tezram Pemraj; 3 bags Linseed, 457 cwt., Chuttoorbhoo Assaria.

Robert Ritson—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Jadowjee.

Orsa.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 151 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.

Adriatic—104 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Vurdhman Premjee & Co.; 99 bales cotton, 3101 cwt., Nesserwanjee Dinshawjee; 230 bales cotton, 1057 cwt., Pragjee Dunooker.

Myrtle—209 bales cotton, 709 cwt., Ramjee Khetsey.

Kirkham—300 bales cotton, 1059 cwt., Ashburner Bell & Co.

Midas—100 bales cotton 359 cwt., Dawjee Premjee.

Lady Clarendon—4½ bales cotton, 6 cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha, and Co.

Lady Clarendon—39 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha and Co.

Lucas—940 bags Gingly seed 940 cwt., Sawjee Kessow.

Lucas—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoorna.

Baron Macauley—300 bundles coir yarn, 52½ cwt., Kessondass Gocoldass; 76 bales wool, 228 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and M. Nanabhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hurridass Soondeejee and Co.

Queen of the Seas—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gungaram Bahlchee.

Gilbert Thompson—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Ladha Mudhowjee; 123 bales cotton 430½ cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.; 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Woomersy Cuma; 135 bales cotton, 122½ Lalljee Hanchund; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Wee Cloud.—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Khimjee Premjee; 35 bales coir yarn 87½ cwt., Ruschordas Mowjee.

East—Loose M. coir yarn, 145 cwt., Thackersee Hurreedass; 400 bundles surseseed, 200 cwt., Naronjee Chuttoor.

Yeatsley—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 40 bales cotton 140 cwt.; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Naronjee Sewjee; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Gocouldass Dowcaun and Co.; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Ramcrosns Sozba and Co.

Kildare—58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Eavine—Loose coir yarn, 60 cwt., Deway Ludha.

Eavine—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Vurjeevun Vechuldass; 59 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessow Woza; 100 bales cotton, 351 cwt., Rassoon and Co.

Concordia.—600 bags linseed 990 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Townpops—8 bales wool 24 cwt.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee. 49 bales cotton; 140 cwt., Jeetha Hurjee.

Palmerston.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Rusoolshaw Bubib.

Bencoolen—39 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 1600 bags surseseed 900 cwt., Ramjee Khatesey; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Dhurmsey; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Vurndhson Poonsy and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Bhaujee Kessowjee; 604 bales cotton, 2114 cwt., Pursotum Pragjee.

Havre.

Intimes—90 bags coffee, 135 cwt., S. Narayne and Co.; 190 bales cotton, 665 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Intimes—250 bags surseseed, 375 cwt., Coondondass Soonderdass.

Quinae Agnes—500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

New York.

Marion—1700 bags Linseed, 2550 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

802 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
914 Octavia, Bridson—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Bowena, Bilton—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Staunboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

824 Adriatic, Scott.—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Melissa.
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
979 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentestost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
672 City of Boston, McEwan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
950 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay, Cardwell Parsons & Co.
1348 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
1082 Exzine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
659 Gladstone Woolcott.—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
935 Jamesjee Curseljee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
611 Kildare, Hodgcock—E. Bates & Co.
3961 Kirkham, Routledge.—Ashburner Bell & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Maristella, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
999 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
782 Orso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Walcem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
1057 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blackler—Finlay and Mackintosh.
697 Townpoops, Pass—Cantwell, Parsons & Co.
179 Thomas Sebbon, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dixon, Hunter & Co.
1151 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1045 William Carvill, Copeland—Reanie, Scovell & Co.
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.
1129 Zambia, Willer—Reanie Scovell & Co.

For Marseilles.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

For New York.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
429 Marion—Forbes & Co.

For Havre.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
659 Bailly de Suffren—Rastomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.

St. Thomas for Orders.

1139 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

For Kurrachee.

939 St. Vincent de Paul.

For China.

559 Bombay Castle, (s) Walge—B. I. S. N. Co.
1094 United Service (s) Gaines—C. M. S. N. Co.

For Moulmain.

902 Marian Moore, Munce.—Ashburner Bell & Co.
747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

For Pixed.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
851 Coromandel, Shaw—W. Nicol & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
Emilie et Laurie.
1094 Esmeralda (s) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
361 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
732 Forest Queen.
1562 Harmondes, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
1188 Lady Franklin, Kawle.
645 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.
341 Moluh, Canton.
1001 Otago, Masterton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
575 Rebecca Shepherd (s) Somers.
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1075 Statelie.—Coupland & Co.
1033 Sans Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoon, Murphy—Ashburner Bell & Co.
Thule (s)
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
787 Vanguard, Connell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
777 W. M. Peck—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Aden, Carling.
Ottawa, Blake.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
2500 Simla.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d to 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
Banks.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....		6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....		13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6	do.	99 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	125 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bankof India, London and China	250	10	do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	.....		64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½	do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....		25 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
Press Cos.				
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,037	575	do.	Rs. 11,100p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One whole Share compnies				
I A Share...	6,000	430		Rs.38,000 pr.
I B Share... ...	6,000	170		
4 C Shares... ...	6,000	.....		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.—				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				(nominal.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	218-3-0	2½	do.	Rs.8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Hormusjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....		Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.				
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract Building Co.....	150	.....		Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	.....		Rs.50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....		2 pr. ct. pm.

PRICE SCURRENT (17th March 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba.	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 595 to 600
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready).....	,, 585 to 590
New Oomravuttee	,, 555 to 560
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 545 to 550
New Veeravul	,, 535 to 540
New Khandeish.....	,, 525 to 530
New Poratchee	,, 540 to 545
New Acote	,, 570 to 575
New Mangalore	,, 565 to 570
New Hinghungaut	,, 610 to 625
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,420.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ..... ,,	32 to 33
Niger ..... ,,	33 to 34
	28 to 29 Nominal.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Esta

blished in 1845.—*epitomized under Act* XIX. *of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.....	at 2s.	1½d. per rupee.
4 ,, ...	2s.	1 d. ,,
3 ,, ...	2s.	0½d. ,,
2 ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. ,,
1 ,, ...	2s.	0¼d. ,,
On Demand"	2s.	0½d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Remittance.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange thereon, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 *with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)

John Thornton, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.

George Worms Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq., (Partner, Bromley, Kent.)

J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Holland, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.

Neale, Porter, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

Bombay.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
Kurrachee.....R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.,
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
,, at 6 ,, ,,
12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the period of withdrawal on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter of the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M., to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 20th January 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 30*th July* 1854. Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,202,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....	2s. 0½d.	,,
Sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2.58 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.....	2.53	,,
Sight.....	2.48	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Muncherjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Allabuxbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhureumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2